

SEVENTY-SECOND DAY.

SATURDAY, August 2, 1884.

The House met at 10 a.m.
Minutes of previous day were read and approved.

Consideration of the Appropriation Bill in Committee of the Whole. Mr. Bush was called to the chair. Appropriations for the Finance Department were resumed.

Incidentals Finance Department, \$5,000. Passed.
Printing Certificates of Deposit, \$1,200. Passed.

Stamps and dies, \$500. Mr. Kanealii moved to reduce to \$300. Carried.

Dog tags, \$1,000. Reduced, on motion of Mr. Godfrey Brown, to \$600.

Messenger, \$1,000. Passed.

Mr. Godfrey Brown moved to insert an item for taxes illegally collected, \$78.25. Passed.

ATTORNEY-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

Salary of Attorney-General, \$12,000. Reduced, on motion of Mr. Godfrey Brown, to \$11,000.

Salary Deputy Attorney-General, \$9,600. Mr. Neumann argued that the office was absolutely necessary. The present officer was partly attorney, partly translator, partly book-keeper. At present there was too much work for one man to properly work up Crown cases. It would be impossible to get a competent man who would attend to the duties conscientiously who would take the office of Attorney-General unless he had such an assistant.

Mr. Dole claimed there was no greater necessity for the services of the Deputy Attorney-General now than formerly. A clerk who was a lawyer had heretofore rendered all the service that was now proposed for a Deputy Attorney-General. He was opposed to the item.

Mr. W. O. Smith also opposed the item. He said that up to the present time all Attorney-Generals had been able to get along with the assistance of only a clerk. Commencing with the clerk of the first Attorney-General, he gave the sums allowed as salaries biennially up to the present time as follows: \$2,400, \$3,600, \$4,000, \$5,000, and this session \$6,000 is now asked for a Deputy Attorney-General. He did not see the necessity for a Deputy Attorney-General.

Mr. Ahole also opposed the item. He had imagined assistance to the Attorney-General, besides the clerk's, was provided for in "incidentals."

The Attorney-General said there was enough work accumulated now to take a competent man two years to do. If the honorable member for Lihue was to be his successor—and he hoped he was, for he was a very able man—he would very much regret if this assistant was not appointed. As far as he (the speaker) was concerned, the proposed appointment was not a personal matter with him. One of the heavy duties of the Attorney-General's office was the obligation resting upon him to take up the cases of Hawaiians who deemed themselves wronged.

Mr. W. O. Smith said that this was no new thing.

Mr. Nawahi said His Excellency wanted a first-class lawyer, but he would not get one for \$3,000 a year. He had heard the Attorney-General wanted to go to California after the session, and no doubt it would be a nice thing for him to have the work all done for him in his absence. He did not think the Attorney-General was much overburdened with giving assistance to indigent Hawaiians. The hardest work he had was to give advice to the Cabinet in regard to resolutions of the Assembly.

On motion of Mr. Kaunamano the item was passed at \$6,000, the motion to strike out being lost.

The following items also passed:
Salary Clerk Attorney-General, \$6,000.
Salary of Marshal \$8,000.
Salary Clerk of Marshal, \$3,600.
Salary of Second Clerk of Marshal, \$1,800.
Salary Sheriff of Maui, \$5,000.
Salary of Sheriff of Hawaii, \$5,000.
Salary of Sheriff of Kauai, \$4,000.

Committee rose at 12.30 and reported progress, and the House adjourned till 10 o'clock Monday morning.

SEVENTY-THIRD DAY.

MONDAY, August 4th, 1884.

The House met at 10 a.m.
Minutes of the preceding day read and approved.

Mr. Kaulukou read a bill to encourage the military, which passed to second reading.

Mr. Isenberg presented the report of the Committee on Commerce upon the bill to prevent the use of fireworks, recommending that it be laid on the table. He spoke of the difficulties of having the proposed law enforced, among which was the fact that the pyrotechnics formed part of the Chinese religious ceremonial.

Mr. Kaulukou spoke of certain nights in the year when there was no sleep to be had by the rest of the population on account of the noise made by the Chinese in celebrating their rites.

Bill and Report laid on the table.

ORDER OF THE DAY.

Upon the Appropriation Bill coming up, President Rhodes stated that there were seven bills awaiting a third reading, and it would greatly facilitate business if the order of the day was postponed until after the said bills were read and finally acted upon.

The House accordingly ordered the third reading of bills as follows:

To provide for the appointment of a Deputy and Second Deputy Clerk of the Supreme Court, and prescribing the powers of said clerks. Passed.

Also, to amend Sections 1,006 and 1,007 of the Civil Code, and Chapter 3 of Laws of 1872, amending the same relative to appeals. Passed.

The Bill to amend Chapter 39 of the Penal Code, relating to gambling, was read a third time. It provides a new section prescribing a fine of not more than \$50, or imprisonment for not more than three months, or both, for any visitors to a gambling house or room, or any person aiding or abetting the sport of such houses.

Mr. W. O. Smith thought the proposed law too severe, as it involved the liberty of innocent visitors to Kapiolani Park.

Minister Neumann thought there was no danger to the innocent from the bill. It was intended to catch those frequenters of gambling dens who at present get off upon representations that they had no part in the gambling operations at which they were present.

Mr. Kanealii moved the indefinite postponement of the bill.

The Attorney-General hoped the bill would not be indefinitely postponed. He thought it would do away with gambling, and that there would be no fear of innocent persons or children being injured by it. It was aimed at habitual visitors to gaming houses. If the people found that they could not with impunity visit gambling houses they would not go there.

Mr. W. O. Smith doubted the necessity of the new law, as the present law relating to accessories seemed to cover the ground. If he thought, however, that it would do away with gambling he would be in favor of the bill. Bill passed.

Third reading of a bill to prohibit the roaming of children round the streets at night. Passed. This bill provides that children under fourteen years of age found on the streets after 9 o'clock, unless accompanied by adults or out upon an errand, may be sent for a term to a reformatory school.

Third reading of a bill to enlarge the jurisdiction of Police Courts in certain cases of assault upon public officers. Passed.

At 12 the House took a recess till 1:30 P. M.

AFTERNOON.

Mr. Bishop presented a report from the Committee on Education on the subject of boarding schools for females on Hawaii, Hanalei, Kauai, and other places, recommending that the petitions and bills relating thereto be laid on the table. Report adopted.

The Bank Bill having been amended and re-engrossed the sections so amended were read a third time. Passed.

Consideration of the Appropriation Bill in Committee of the Whole. Dr. J. Mott Smith in the chair.

Mr. Rowell moved to strike out the item of salary of clerk of Sheriff of Kauai. Carried.

Mr. Hitchcock moved to insert an item of \$300 for traveling expenses of Sheriff of Hawaii.

Mr. W. O. Smith moved it pass at \$400. Motion lost.

Mr. Richardson moved that the several items relating to salaries of police on the several islands be referred to a special Committee of thirteen.

Mr. W. O. Smith was in favor of the salaries of police being placed in the hands of the Marshal and Governors of the respective islands. He did not think it right to give new hands in the police service the same pay as old and faithful servants. But he had found such to be the case.

Mr. Dole favored the motion being referred to a Committee of five. Carried.

Mr. Kanealii moved that the items of Incidentals, Criminal and Civil Expenses read \$24,000.

Mr. W. O. Smith moved it pass at \$5,000. He considered that ample and no more would be needed.

Mr. Godfrey Brown moved to separate the items thus: \$2,000 for incidentals, and \$6,000 for criminal expenses.

Attorney-General said there was no question that \$6,000 was insufficient. If the Legislature would empower the Privy Council to allow the department an urgent necessity fund, it would be different, but by curtailing it as proposed, they would hamper the department in carrying out its duties if any unforeseen contingency arose.

He alluded to the extraordinary expense to which the Government went in the late Barratry case, and any subject was entitled to call upon the Government for help no matter what the value involved in it. There are costs incurred in the pursuit of criminals and the Government should not be trammelled. In some cases the Government recover the costs, but they have to be paid into the Treasury as Government realizations. There is no reason why the appropriation should not be large enough for carrying out the law.

Mr. W. O. Smith said there was no such great change come over the country that requires such an extraordinary appropriation.

Mr. Dole said the country had not suffered hitherto with an appropriation of \$2,000 for incidentals, and \$2,000 for criminal expenses. The running away of vessels

will not occur more than once in fourteen years. They did not undertake to endorse and carry out the magnificent scheme of the last two years.

The Attorney-General said that during the last biennial period there had been expended \$13,700, and in case of a riot he could not say whether the Privy Council were empowered to vote money to quell it or not. He would therefore move that the item for Criminal and Civil cases pass at \$12,000.

Mr. Kanealii withdrew his motion.

Item passed at \$12,000.

The next item was Support of English and Hawaiian Schools, \$70,000.

Mr. Gibson said that since the estimate had been made up it was found that a larger sum could be applied. The education of the Kingdom was progressing and the schools were in the hands of a set of excellent teachers both in this city and throughout the Kingdom. He therefore moved to increase the appropriation to \$100,000.

Mr. Bishop stated that he had been over the estimates and accounts in the office of the Board of Education and he had made a calculation that to carry on the schools established and build new ones \$95,000 would be needed. New schools are often needed in places that cannot be foreseen. New centres of population are formed. The Government promises to the Portuguese and Japanese immigrants education for their children, and that education must be given in the English language.

Item passed at \$100,000.

Mr. Kalua moved to insert an item of \$2,000 for assistance to Makawao Seminary.

Mr. Bishop thought it better to leave it in the hands of the Board of Education, as had been the case hitherto. He deprecated the idea of appropriating special sums for different schools. These schools are independent schools, and it is better they depend, to a great extent, on public interest, and not depend on Government support. They manage their own affairs, engage their own teachers, and are better off than if they depended upon assistance from the Government.

Mr. Kalua's motion was carried, and \$2,000 inserted in the bill.

Mr. Kaulukou moved to insert \$10,000 for increasing the accommodation at St. Louis College.

President Rhodes said the Catholic Church had expended large sums of money in schools, and he thought it would only be just to them that the Government should aid them. They spare expense and have imported several brothers, whose duty is to educate youth. The attendance at their schools has so increased that they have not accommodation, and they have been compelled to take their classes under the trees. The teachers are not only well educated, but they are accomplished men. He felt so thoroughly interested in these schools that he felt indebted to the Honorable Member for Honolulu for introducing the matter. He did not know the amount required, but he did know that a contribution from the Assembly would be appreciated.

Mr. Isenberg said what was wanted was a schoolhouse, and the money ought to be granted.

Mr. Bishop said that it had been explained to him that \$10,000 would be required. As the Legislature had made a precedent he did not see how they could well refuse it.

Mr. Gibson cordially approved of the insertion of this item. He desired to express his appreciation of the admirable institution for which the proposed grant was to be appropriated. The corps of professors, styled Christian Brothers, the instructors at St. Louis College, are an eminently capable and worthy body of men. They are devoted to the cause of instruction and are not teachers of religion. What must be thought of their devotion when he said that men qualified for imparting the highest instruction and eminently successful in their vocation receive but \$75 a year as entire salary along with their subsistence. Such men, so devoted and in such a cause, are invaluable. It has been said that the grant is required for building a new schoolhouse, which can be done for \$10,000, but he understood that \$20,000 will be required for the building and half the amount is solicited. He trusted the House would pass the item.

Item passed.

Mr. Hitchcock moved to insert \$5,000 for aid to Hilo Boarding School. Passed.

Mr. Hitchcock moved to insert \$10,000 for the industrial branches in the higher schools.

The allotted time having elapsed, no action was taken, and the Committee rose.

The President, on taking the chair, appointed on the Police Committee, Messrs. Dole, W. O. Smith, Attorney-General Richardson and Kaulukou.

Mr. Isenberg moved the House again go into Committee of the Whole on the Appropriation bill. Carried.

The consideration of Mr. Hitchcock's motion was resumed.

Mr. Bishop said he did not approve of voting sums of money without it is for special objects, without some special plans being laid out. These industrial enterprises could not be carried on in day schools. It could only apply to boarding schools. He was opposed to the appropriation.

Mr. W. O. Smith said he would like to know what are the industries it is proposed to teach, and which are the higher schools it is intended to apply them to.

Mr. Kaulukou moved it pass at \$5,000. Lost.

Mr. Kaulukou moved it pass at \$2,500. Carried.

Assistance in the publication of a work on botany by Dr. Hillebrand, \$2,500. Passed.

Mr. Hitchcock moved to insert an item for salary of Professor of Chemistry and Natural Science at Oahu College, \$2,400. Passed.

The Committee rose at 5 P. M. and the House adjourned until 10 A. M. Tuesday.

The following items passed:

DEPARTMENT OF THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL.

Salary Clerk of Sheriff of Maui, \$1,800.
Hawaii, \$1,800.
Coroner's Inquests, \$2,000.

Incidentals, Criminal and Civil expenses, \$12,000.

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION.

Salary of Inspector-General of Schools, \$6,000.
Traveling expenses of Inspector-General, \$6,000.

Salary Clerk Board of Education, \$1,000.

Support of Hawaiian and English Schools, \$10,000.

Support of Common Schools, \$10,000.

Industrial and Reformatory School, \$12,500.

Aid to Makawao Seminary, \$2,000.

Building and Repairs of School Houses, \$15,000.

Aid to St. Louis College, \$10,000.

Aid to Hilo Boarding School, \$15,000.

Aid to Industrial Branches in the Higher Schools, \$2,500.

Stationery and Incidentals, \$800.

Pay of Messenger and Office Assistant, \$1,800.

Taking Census of 1884, \$7,000.

Assistance in the publication of a work on Botany by Dr. Hillebrand, \$2,500.

THE PACIFIC

COMMERCIAL ADVERTISER.

Tuesday, August 5, 1884.

REPORT OF THE BOARD OF GENEALOGY

Notices of this report have appeared in several of our contemporaries. These are full of sneers and ill-mannered criticism, as is the wont with the writers for these papers whenever they have occasion to speak of anything connected with the King's family or connections, or of the work of any native Hawaiian. No one, however, could possibly gain any clear knowledge of the contents of the report from these notices—they make nothing clear to the reader except the innate boorishness of the writers. We propose, therefore, to inform our readers as to the contents of the book. At the outset it should be stated that the English version of the report suffers from the unfamiliarity of the translator with the English language and its idioms. It is to be regretted that this should be the case with an official publication.

After relating the constitution of the Board in February, 1882, the report sets forth the rules imposed upon it by the King in Cabinet Council. In these the duties of the Board are thus defined:

"To gather, revise, correct and record the genealogy of the Hawaiian Chiefs. 2.—To gather, revise, correct and record all published and unpublished Ancient Hawaiian History. 3.—To gather, revise, correct and record all published and unpublished Meles, and also to ascertain the object and the spirit of the Meles, the age and the history of the period when composed and to note the same on the Record Book. 4.—To record all the tabu customs of the *Mois* and Chiefs."

However much disposed certain wiseacres here may be to condemn such an undertaking as is thus confided to the Board, there are hundreds in other countries who will eagerly welcome its results. In Europe and America the patient labor of scores of learned men is being spent upon just such stores of information, gathered with care from every part of the globe, as these which the Board has undertaken to collect in Hawaii. Already 128 meles have been obtained, some of which are very old. We hope to see a selection from these published some day together with explanations of their "object and spirit," and information as to the date and surroundings of their presumed authors. Such a book would find readers in every seat of learning in the civilized world. A list of these meles is given, but it is not very instructive to the *haole* reader. Some general account of their contents, and especially of those meles known to be really ancient, would have been more acceptable. A list of nine genealogical and historical books, which have been lent to the Board, is next given, with a recommendation that they be

purchased by the Government. In these days of "retrenchment" this suggestion is not very likely to be acted upon, and unfortunately we have no Smithson or Lick among us likely to put his hand in his pocket for the purpose of presenting these records to his country. A glance at our National Museum, so wanting in illustrations of ancient Hawaiian arts and manners, is quite enough to satisfy any one that the spirit of science and culture never held much sway in this Kingdom, and when men like W. O. Smith and S.B. Dole can vote for cutting off all supplies from the National Library, we need not expect that any rational consideration will be given to the proposition to buy up the ancient records of the native race.

Seven individuals have presented their genealogies to the Board for verification, and the report informs us that the time of the Board has been mostly taken up in attesting these. We should have liked to be told what the process of verification is, and what means of attestation are relied on. A list is given of a number of chiefs and other persons whose bones, which had been hidden away according to old Hawaiian custom, have been re-entombed. The list includes Aikanaka, grandfather of Kalakaua; Keoua, the reputed father of Kamehameha I; two half-brothers of that King, and some of his councillors; Kawao, the grandmother of Hon. Mrs. Pauahi Bishop, and several other chiefs and chieftesses. Then a list is given of the ascertained resting places of other kings and chiefs on Hawaii and Maui.

Then follows an attempt to connect the deluges of ancient Hawaiian tradition with the physical history of an assumed Pacific continent or continents. Maps showing the soundings taken in the Pacific by the *Tuscarora*, and the *Challenger* were obtained by the Board from Captain Jackson, who accompanied them by notes, which are quoted in the report. In these Captain Jackson suggests the theory of two continents, one of which is now represented by the islands on which the true Polynesian race is found, and the other by those inhabited by Negroes. In a note to one of his comments he refers to Mr. Darwin's theory of the formation of coral islands, a reference which has led some of our local newspaper writers into a ludicrous error, they having assumed that the theory spoken of was that of the origin of species, never having heard, probably, of Darwin's researches and speculations on the other subject. The context is clear enough, and the blunder can only have been the result of unparadonable haste or an ignorance of the subject of "atollie formations," which should have kept the critic's pen away from it. The author of the report seems to have taken up the theory, which is perhaps half implied in Captain Jackson's notes, that the aboriginal people of the Polynesian archipelagoes are descendants of those which inhabited the larger areas of land, assumed to have formerly occupied most of the present Pacific Ocean. Such a theory cannot stand for a moment. The highest antiquity that has ever been claimed for the human race is a brief space compared with that which would thus be claimed for the Polynesian. On the other hand the fact that the Maori, the Tahitian, the Samoan and the Hawaiian speak what are but dialects of the same language renders it necessary to assume a very modern date for their diffusion among the islands. Tradition, as interpreted by Fornander, agrees with this, but if it did not it would be impossible to believe it. The affinities of the Hawaiian in physique, language and manners with the inhabitants of other Pacific islands form a suitable study for the members of the Board if facilities for it were at their disposal. But we would advise them to leave geological speculation out of their programme. If they will faithfully carry out the task set for them in the rule which we quoted above they will earn the thanks of ethnologists all over the world. That should be a sufficient reward in itself, even should the Assembly deal with them as it has done with the Library, and cut them off without an appropriation.

In conclusion the Board gives a programme of information to be collected in regard to the Hawaiian races, which, if followed out systematically, will yield valuable results and afford materials not only for a useful scientific report, but also for a very interesting volume for the general reader.